#### SECOND REGULAR SESSION

# [PERFECTED WITH PERFECTING AMENDMENT] HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

## **HOUSE BILL NO. 1332**

### 94TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Reported from the Special Committee on Healthcare Transformation February 14, 2008 with recommendation that House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1332 Do Pass. Referred to the Committee on Rules pursuant to Rule 25(21)(f).

Reported from the Committee on Rules February 28, 2008 with recommendation that House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1332 Do Pass, with no time limit for debate on Perfection.

Taken up for Perfection April 9, 2008. House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1332 ordered Perfected and printed, as amended.

D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

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### **AN ACT**

To amend chapter 338, RSMo, by adding thereto four new sections relating to pharmacists and pharmacies, with a penalty clause for certain sections.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

- Section A. Chapter 338, RSMo, is amended by adding thereto four new sections, to be known as sections 338.600, 1, 2, and 3, to read as follows:
  - 338.600. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, when an audit of the records of a pharmacy licensed in this state is conducted by a managed care company, insurance company, third-party payor, the department of insurance, financial institutions and professional registration, or any entity that represents such companies, groups, or department, such audit shall be conducted in accordance with the following:
  - (1) The entity conducting the initial on-site audit shall provide the pharmacy with notice at least one week prior to conducting the initial on-site audit for each audit cycle;
- 8 (2) Any audit which involves clinical judgment shall be conducted by or in 9 consultation with a licensed pharmacist;

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

- (3) Any clerical or recordkeeping error, such as a typographical error, scriveners error, or computer error, regarding a required document or record shall not in and of itself constitute fraud or grounds for recoupment; except that, such claims may be otherwise subject to recoupment or payment of any discovered underpayment. No such claim shall be subject to criminal penalties without proof of intent to commit fraud;
- (4) A pharmacy may use the records of a hospital, physician, or other authorized practitioner of the healing arts involving drugs or medicinal supplies written or transmitted by any means of communication for purposes of validating the pharmacy record with respect to orders or refills of a legend or narcotic drug. Electronically stored images of prescriptions, electronically created annotations and other related supporting documentation shall be considered valid prescription records. Hard copy and electronic signature logs that indicate the delivery of pharmacy services shall be considered valid proof of receipt of such services by a program enrollee;
- (5) A finding of an overpayment or underpayment may be a projection based on the number of patients served and having a similar diagnosis or on the number of similar orders or refills for similar drugs; except that, recoupment of claims shall be based on the actual overpayment or underpayment unless the projection for overpayment or underpayment is part of a settlement as agreed to by the pharmacy;
- (6) Retail, hospital, and mail order pharmacies shall be audited under the same standards and parameters as other pharmacies of the same class audited by the entity;
- (7) A pharmacy shall be allowed at least thirty days following receipt of the preliminary audit report in which to produce documentation to address any discrepancy found during an audit:
- (8) The period covered by the audit shall not exceed a two-year period beginning two years prior to the initial date of the on-site portion of the audit. The audit shall only review claims that, during the same audit period, were submitted to or adjudicated by the managed care company, insurance company, third-party payor, the state of Missouri, or any entity that represents such company or group conducting the audit;
- (9) An audit shall not be initiated or scheduled during the first five business days of any month due to the high volume of prescriptions filled during such time unless otherwise consented to by the pharmacy;
- (10) The preliminary audit report shall be delivered to the pharmacy within one hundred twenty days after conclusion of the audit, with reasonable extensions permitted. A final audit report shall be delivered to the pharmacy within six months of receipt by the pharmacy of the preliminary audit report or final appeal, as provided for in subsection 3 of this section, whichever is later;

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- 46 (11) Notwithstanding any other provision in this subsection, the entity conducting 47 the audit shall not use the accounting practice of extrapolation in calculating recoupments 48 or penalties for audits, except as otherwise authorized under subdivision (5) of this 49 subsection.
  - 2. Recoupments of any disputed moneys shall only occur after final internal disposition of the audit, including the appeals process set forth in subsection 3 of this section.
  - 3. Each entity conducting an audit shall establish an appeals process, lasting no longer than six months, under which a licensed pharmacy may appeal an unfavorable preliminary audit report to the entity. If, following such appeal, the entity finds that an unfavorable audit report or any portion thereof is unsubstantiated, the entity shall dismiss the audit report or such portion without the necessity of any further proceedings.
  - 4. Each entity conducting an audit shall provide a copy of the final audit report, after completion of any appeal process, to the plan sponsor.
  - 5. This section shall not apply to any audit conducted as a part of an investigation regarding alleged criminal wrongdoing, willful misrepresentation, or abuse.
  - 6. This section shall not apply to any audit conducted as part of any inspection or investigation conducted by the board of pharmacy.
  - 7. Unless required by federal law, no contract entered into or renewed after the effective date of this section shall contain audit criteria provisions that are more restrictive than the audit criteria provisions contained in this section.
    - Section 1. 1. As used in sections 1 to 3, the following words and phrases shall mean:
  - (1) "Generic alternative", another drug within the same drug class as the originally prescribed medication;
  - (2) "Generic equivalent", another drug with the same chemical compound as the originally prescribed medication;
  - (3) "Health carrier", the same meaning as such term is defined in section 376.1350, RSMo;
  - (4) "Pharmacy benefit manager" or "PBM", a person or entity other than a pharmacy or pharmacist acting as an administrator in connection with pharmacy benefits;
- 10 (5) "Switch communication", a communication from a health insurance carrier or 11 PBM to a patient or the patient's physician that recommends a patient's medication be 12 switched by the original prescribing health care professional to a different medication than 13 the medication originally prescribed by the prescribing health care professional.

- 2. (1) Any time a patient's medication is recommended to be switched to a medication other than that originally prescribed by the prescribing health care professional, a switch communication shall be sent to:
  - (a) The patient providing information about why the switch is proposed and the patient's rights for refusing the recommended change in treatment; and
  - (b) The plan sponsor informing such sponsor of the cost, shown in currency form, of the recommended medication and the cost, shown in currency form, of the originally prescribed medication.
  - (2) A switch communication shall not be required for generic equivalent medication switches, unless the cost to the patient or plan sponsor is greater than the medication originally prescribed and dispensed.
- 25 (3) A switch communication shall be required for generic alternative medication switches.
  - 3. Such switch communication shall:
  - (1) Clearly identify the originally prescribed medication and the medication to which it has been proposed that the patient should be switched;
  - (2) Explain any financial incentives that may be provided to, or have been offered to, the prescribing health care professional by the health carrier or PBM that could result in the switch to the different drug. In particular, cash or in-kind compensation payable to prescribers or their professional practices for switching patients from their currently prescribed medication to a different medication shall be disclosed to the patient as well as incentives that may be provided through general health care professional compensation programs used by the health carrier or PBM;
  - (3) Explain any financial incentive that a health carrier or PBM may have to encourage the switch to a different drug;
  - (4) Advise the patient of his or her rights to discuss the proposed change in treatment before such a switch takes place, including a discussion with the patient's prescribing health care professional, the filing of a grievance with the health carrier to prevent the switch if such a switch is based on a financial incentive and the filing of a grievance with the department of insurance, financial institutions, and professional registration; and
    - (5) Explain any cost sharing changes for which the patient is responsible.
  - 4. Switch communications to health care providers shall disclose financial incentives or benefits that may be received by the health carrier or PBM.
  - 5. Switch communications to health care providers shall direct the prescriber to advise the patient that is subjected to a switch by the prescriber of any financial incentives

received by the prescriber or other inducements from the health carrier or PBM that may influence the decision to switch.

- 6. A copy of any switch communication sent to a patient shall also be sent to the prescribing health care professional.
- 7. Health insurance payers, including employers, shall be notified of medication switches among plan participants. Such notification shall include any financial incentive the health carrier or PBM may be utilizing to encourage or induce the switch. Information contained in the notification shall be in the aggregate and must not contain any personally identifiable information.
- 8. The department of insurance, financial institutions, and professional registration shall create one form for health carriers and pharmacy benefit managers to use in switch communications to patients, prescribing health care professionals, and health insurance payers including employers.
  - 9. The department shall promulgate rules governing switch communications.
  - 10. Such rules shall include, but not be limited to the following:
- (1) Procedures for verifying the accuracy of any switch communications from health benefit plans and pharmacy benefit managers to ensure that such switch communications are truthful, accurate, and not misleading based on cost to the patient and plan sponsor, the product package labeling, medical compendia recognized by the MO HealthNet program for the drug utilization review program, and peer-reviewed medical literature, with appropriate references provided;
- (2) A requirement that all switch communications bear a prominent legend on the first page that states: "This is not a product safety notice. This is a promotional announcement from your health care insurer or pharmacy benefit manager about one of your current prescribed medications.";
- (3) A requirement that, if the switch communication contains information regarding a potential therapeutic substitution, such communication shall explain that medications in the same therapeutic class are associated with different risks and benefits and may work differently in different patients.
- 11. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, RSMo, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536, RSMo, and, if applicable, section 536.028, RSMo. This section and chapter 536, RSMo, are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536, RSMo, to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently

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- held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2008, shall be invalid and void.
  - Section 2. 1. Issuing or delivering or causing to be issued or delivered a switch communication that has not been approved and is not in compliance with the requirements of section 1 is punishable by a fine not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.
- 2. Providing a misrepresentation or false statement in a switch communication under section 1 is punishable by a fine not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.
  - 3. Any other material violation of section 1 is punishable by a fine not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.
  - Section 3. 1. When medications for the treatment of any medical condition are restricted for use by a health carrier or PBM by a step therapy or fail first protocol, a prescriber may override such restriction if:
  - (1) The preferred treatment by the health carrier or the PBM has been ineffective in the treatment of the covered person's disease or medical condition; or
    - (2) Based on sound clinical evidence and medical and scientific evidence:
  - (a) The preferred treatment is expected to be ineffective based on the known relevant physical or mental characteristics of the covered person and known characteristics of the drug regimen, and is likely to be ineffective or adversely affect the drug's effectiveness or patient compliance; or
  - (b) The preferred treatment has caused or based on sound clinical evidence and medical and scientific evidence is likely to cause an adverse reaction or other harm to the covered person.
  - 2. The duration of any step therapy or fail first protocol shall not be longer than a period of fourteen days.
  - 3. For medications with no generic equivalent and for which the prescribing physician in their clinical judgment feels that no appropriate therapeutic alternative is available a health carrier or PBM shall provide access to United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) labeled medications without restriction to treat such medical conditions for which an FDA labeled medication is available.

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